

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

VICKS MAGAZINE

VOL. 19

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1896

No. 4

SWEET PEAS.

My Sweet Peas in a single row
Are starting upward toward the sky;
Like soldiers they defied the snow,
And laughed as March winds rattled
by;
Pale April's tears were not in vain,
May smiles, and knows the reason
why,—
They love both sunshine and the rain,
And so they flourish gloriously.
Their tiny tendrils curl around
Their lattice woodwork standing by;
With eager haste they leave the
ground
And stretch away to greet the sky;
Their rainbow hues in June will shine
From blossoms waving in the air,
And we shall see a sight divine,
A glory on their faces rare.
God visits human souls with love,
Gives us the sunshine of His grace,
Brightens the scenes wherein we
move,
Blesses, to draw us to His face.
The tendrils of our lives reach up
And deeply drink from love's full
brim,
In selfish haste to drain the cup;—
Yet, are our lives' deeds wrought for
Him?

—Sarah P. Peck.

* * *

THE NORFOLK TRUCKERS.



The VISITOR to Norfolk and its suburbs, at any time of the year between Christmas and June, finds himself in the very center of the vegetable garden of the world.

The harvesting season of this peculiarly favored spot of the earth begins just before the mid-winter holidays, and extends through the spring months until the northern gardens yield their abundant crops of fruits and vegetables. Our northern markets are more dependent upon the dozen square miles in and around Norfolk for their winter vegetables and early fruits than upon any similar area of land in the world. Norfolk has a peculiarly mild and equable climate, and unsurpassed transportation facilities. Not only is there constant water communication between New York and Boston, but such a strong railroad competition that the tariff is lessened just as much as the inter-state commerce law will permit. A few years ago a barrel of kale could be shipped from Norfolk to New York for 17 cents, while it cost the peach growers of the Delaware peninsula, 150 miles farther north, 21 cents to send a basket of their fruit to the same city.

These inequalities of the tariff have in recent years been more properly adjusted, but the water facilities from Norfolk will always make freight charges low.

The whole trucking region is surrounded by broad and open waterways. Broad arms of the Chesapeake divide the land up into irregular peninsulas and islands, while the James and Elizabeth rivers supply moisture and fertilizers to the land. The climate is so mild that the gardens are kept producing hardy vegetables even during mid-winter, and while the country just north of this region may be covered with snow, the Norfolk gardeners are turning over their soil with the plow or hoe. But uncertain weather occasionally visits even this favored vegetable garden and causes great damage. During the last winter's heavy storms the vegetables were badly damaged, but new seeds were planted immediately, and the results this winter show in the fine vegetables shipped from this region by the boatload.

It has been only in the past ten or fifteen years that trucking around Norfolk assumed any special importance, although prior to that time a number of gardeners had discovered the value of the soil and climate. As early as 1840 a Jerseyman by the name of Hugh Bates took up a few acres near Norfolk and entered into the truck farm business. As a Jersey gardener he resorted to the hot-bed method of starting plants early, and the people around his new home made fun of him. But his hot-bed methods succeeded so well that in two years he had made considerable money, and W. J. Bishop followed in his footsteps. In 1844 another Jerseyman, Richard Cox, gave up his farm farther north to enter into the work that had proven so successful near Norfolk. This pioneer in the industry now owns the old Bates farm, and is one of the richest and most progressive of the gardeners of this region.

Mr. Cox owns about 180 acres of land, and as much as \$15,000 have been cleared from the farm in one season. But in other years there is a loss instead of a profit, if the weather happens to be unfavorable. In one year 10,000 bushels of early potatoes were raised on the place, besides enormous quantities of peas, beans, lettuce, kale, and other vegetables. Mr. Cox believes in the Jersey methods

of agriculture, and he applies them pretty thoroughly on his Norfolk farm, which is situated on the western branch beyond Portsmouth. Hot-beds are used for starting early cabbages, beets, and tomatoes, for the crop is surer if started under glass in February. Many of the early vegetables are sown in December and January. A succession of crops throughout the year are cultivated by all the gardeners, and the fields seem always ready for harvest. Competition from points farther south has greatly reduced the profits of truck farmers near Norfolk, but the business is still remunerative. When Mr. Cox first entered into the work his early tomatoes brought from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per bushel, and cucumbers \$40.00 to \$50.00 per barrel. But these high prices are no longer realized, for long before tomatoes or cucumbers here are ready for shipment Florida has been sending them to the northern markets.

Thomas R. Ballentine is another great truck gardener, whose place is close to the city and comprises over 500 acres. Mr. Ballentine entered into truck farming in 1877, beginning on a very small scale, and with only two mules to do the work for him. He studied the business in all of its departments, and increased his farm and farm helpers as his business expanded, and his own purse filled up. To-day he employs many farm laborers all the year round, and scores of special men at harvest time. Over thirty mules are in constant employment on the place to keep things moving. Only five crops are raised on this farm, the limitations of the soil having convinced the owner that more money could be made in this way than in trying to raise a little of everything. Kale, spinach, potatoes, cabbages, and strawberries are the crops that follow each other in rotation regularly every year, or grow side by side on the farm. Kale is sown in the early part of September, and picking begins just before the holidays, so that the whole crop is off the field by March. Then the ground is immediately turned over and planted with potatoes. The rows of potatoes are planted four and one-half feet apart, so that strawberries can be planted between them in early May. All of the potatoes are harvested before the end of June, and then the field is given over entirely to the strawberries. The strawberries are picked the following April and May, and then

the ground is once more plowed up and planted with kale, cabbage, or spinach. In this way three crops are annually taken from the same piece of land. In one season Mr. Ballentine planted 125 acres of his farm with spinach, making the largest crop of this kind ever raised in one place. About 25,000 barrels were harvested that season. It required two and one-half tons of seed for this planting. At the same time he had about 400,000 cabbage plants growing on the farm, and a stretch of ninety acres of strawberry plants.

To run a 500 acre truck farm, such as this, requires something more than a mere knowledge of farming methods. Scientific knowledge of soils, fertilizers, and of the needs of plants is necessary, and also a fine sense for business. Mr. Ballantine possesses these qualities in a full degree, which account, in a great measure, for his success. The expenses of his farm frequently aggregate \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year. His fertilizers make a great item in the expenses. Most of the stable manure used is hauled from Norfolk, where he gets it at 50 cents to \$1.00 per cart-load of about thirty bushels each. On the average, forty loads are applied to the acre, besides commercial fertilizers. Guano is a favorite fertilizer, and 250 tons of it have been used in one season.

The farm laborers are nearly all negroes, male and female, and they are usually paid by the day, from 60 to 75 cents. A few experienced farmers are hired steadily at \$15.00 to \$18.00 per month, with household rations furnished. In the harvesting season pickers are paid by the piece. Spinach pickers generally get 10 cents per barrel, and a good picker ought to average ten to twenty barrels a day. On the farm there is a regular work-shop, where barrels, crates, and packing boxes are made. By making his own shipping crates and barrels the owner saves hundreds of dollars annually. The pine wood can be obtained at very low rates in this region, for a little further south the pine woods are of little value to the owners. Many will sell the lumber at a merely nominal sum; the real cost is to transport it to the places of manufacture. This great truck farm is valued by its owner at \$150,000.

The extent of the truck farming industry in this region can be better understood by studying the returns for one year. In 1889 the vegetables shipped from Norfolk were valued at \$4,087,067. In that year over 7,000,000 quarts of strawberries were shipped, 800,000 barrels of melons, 400,000 barrels of potatoes, 350,000 barrels of cabbages, and so on down the list. Some of the trucking land that formerly sold for \$30.00 and \$40.00 an acre is now valued at \$400 and \$500. The outlying tracks of land suitable for market gardens sell from \$50 to \$100 per acre. At present the whole industry is confined within a few miles of the harbor,

where the land is the highest, but outside of this limit there is a great deal of soil well adapted to the work. The region adjacent to Cape Charles is now being taken up rapidly, and on this cape the late Congressman William L. Scott had a splendid farm, where enormous quantities of potatoes, kale, and spinach were raised. GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH.

New York.

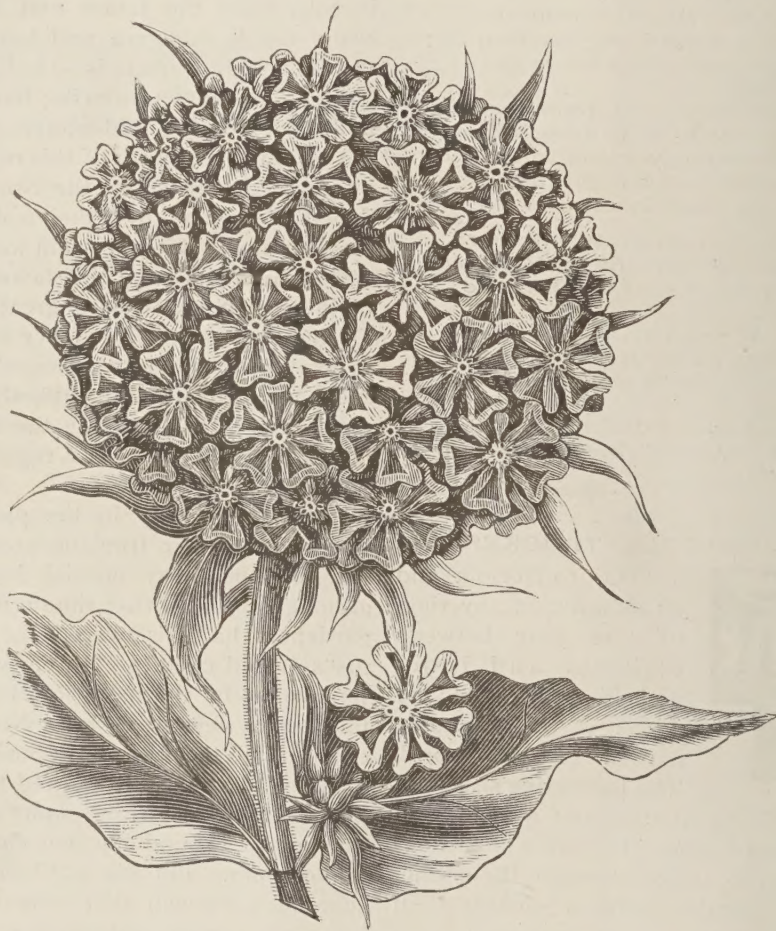
* *

THE LYCHNIS.

THE genus *Lychnis* is quite an extensive one, embracing plants that vary much in habit and manner of growth, and no garden or flower border should do without some representative of this valuable class. All are hardy, doing well in almost any soil and situation; the tall-

shaded situation as soon as the weather becomes settled; sow seeds thinly, cover slightly, and as soon as the young plants are large enough to handle they should be transplanted and placed in rows about one foot apart each way. During the summer they should be well supplied with water, and also kept clean and free from weeds. Protect during the winter with a covering of coarse littery manure, and early in the ensuing spring they can be removed to their permanent positions in the flower border. Of the many varieties in cultivation the following are the most desirable and distinct:

L. ALPINA.—This species grows about six inches in height and blooms during the months of April and May. It has tufted heads of bright red or rose pink



LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA.

growing species doing well in the flower border, while those of a dwarf habit are admirably adapted for rock work, and all at their blooming season give a wealth of showy flowers in rich, well defined colors. The plants are suited with a light soil and a sunny situation, sufficient space in which to properly develop themselves, and during the winter season a light covering of coarse littery manure. The supply of plants can be readily increased by a careful division of the older plants, or by seeds or cuttings. If by division, the operation should be performed as early in the spring as possible, or just before they start into growth. Some varieties can be readily raised from seed, and for this purpose the seed should be sown on a nicely prepared border in a partially

star-like flowers. This species is well adapted for rock work and can be propagated by division.

L. CHALCEDONICA.—Is popularly known as "London Pride" or "Maltese Cross." It grows from two to three feet in height and blooms from June to September, the flowers being borne in large, close heads of showy bright crimson flowers. It is a native of Russia, and is one of the oldest, yet most desirable of hardy plants. Of this beautiful species there are three handsome and distinct varieties, viz.: *L. c. alba*, with pure white single flowers; *L. c. flore albo pleno*, a very rare and showy plant with double white flowers; and *L. c. flore-pleno*, which produces its double crimson flowers in large showy clusters.

L. DIURNA PLENA.—The Red Campion

is a native of England, and attains a height of about two feet. It blooms from June till August. The flowers are very double, slightly fragrant, and of a deep, red color. They are borne in clusters and are much used for cut flower work, as they remain a long time in perfection.

L. FLOS-CUCCULI PLENA.—The "Cuckoo Flower" or "Ragged Robin" grows about eighteen inches in height and blooms from June to September. It bears its finely cut, pure white (sometimes tinged with pink) flowers in clusters on long stems in great profusion. It is a native of Siberia and, in cultivation, prefers a rich, moist, loamy soil.

L. HAAGEANA.—"The Shaggy Lych-nis" grows about eighteen inches in height and blooms during July and August. It is a handsome little plant with large, brilliant, star-shaped flowers

fifteen inches. It blooms during the summer months, the flowers being very double and of a deep rose red color and pleasing fragrance. They are borne on tall spikes and as they are of great substance remain in perfection for a long time. This plant has not, as yet, received the attention it deserves, but it certainly is one of the most valuable hardy perennials in cultivation. Easily propagated by a careful division of the older plants.

CHARLES E. PARNELL.

Floral Park, N. Y.

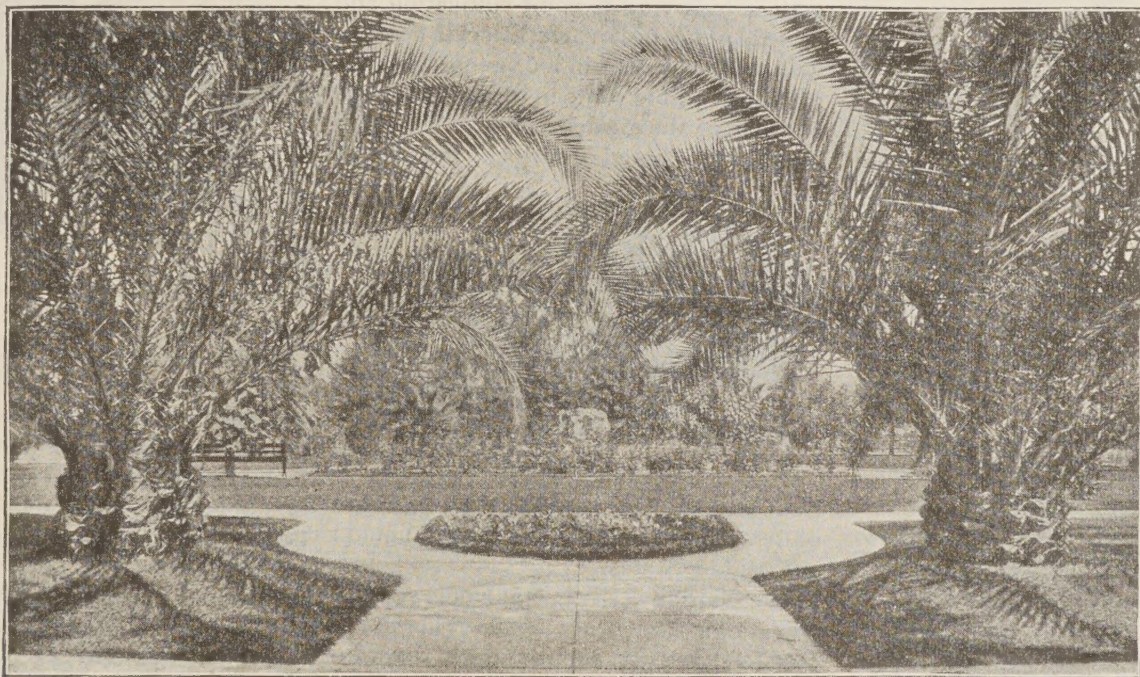
* *

THE DATE PALM.

NEXT to the *Cycas revoluta* as a hardy palm, highly ornamental for decorating the green house, *Phoenix canariensis* is unhesitatingly recommended by experts. It withstands several degrees of frost, and here on the Gulf coast, in

ure, and under a suitable temperature, *Phoenix canariensis* will withstand considerable cold and much neglect.

As winter approaches the thoughts and energies naturally turn to the conservatory as the compendium of summer bloom and fragrance; and in selecting such plants, some decorative specimens, to impart stateliness and dignity, can best be found among the palms. "Better a century of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." Better one or two palms than many more less distinguished plants. And better to get them well enough grown to make ornamental specimens from the first introduction into the conservatory. Many amateurs become discouraged waiting the growth and development of the fronds or branches into that rich crown which preëminently distinguishes the palms the world over. This is obtained



THE DATE PALM—*PHENIX CANARIENSIS*.

of varying shades of red, and which are produced in great profusion. It succeeds well everywhere, and is useful both for borders and rock work. The roots form a small bulb or tuber while the top dies off and disappears during the winter, and the flowering shoots will reappear again in the spring. So do not disturb the soil around the plants until late in the season. It can be easily propagated from seeds.

L. VESPERTINA FL. PL.—The Double white Campion is a native of Siberia, and grows about two feet in height, blooming from June to October. It is a stout growing, bushy plant, with oval foliage and clusters of pure white double flowers, which possess a delicate but charming fragrance in the early evening. Propagated by division.

L. VISCARIA PLENA.—Is a native of Siberia and attains a height of about

Southern Mississippi, and in New Orleans, is one of the finest ornaments for the lawn. In Southern California and Florida the date palm matures its fruit and is otherwise naturalized in growth. A knowledge of its nature and of its beautiful possibilities, with a sufficient understanding of what mode of culture it demands for full and free development, where climate and soil admit of out-door growth, is easily applicable to the culture of the plant under artificial environments. While it is not more elegant or beautiful than *Cocos Weddeliana*, *Seaforthia elegans* or *Areca lutescens*, yet it is quite as handsome, with the added advantage of more hardy constitution. Given a deep pot for the roots to strike down, according to the well known nature of palms to send the roots down instead of spreading, with good drainage, sufficient moist-

by securing a plant of handsome proportions in the beginning. Retrench somewhere else, and spend a few extra dollars on the palms. As said before, the out-door growth of a palm, under suitable climatic environments, broadly suggests its possible developments under hot-house culture.

The illustration here shown is of Date palms of recent planting in Southern California. Even the shadows, as shown in the picture, of the pinnate branches delight the lovers of the picturesque. It is one of the charms of this palm to cast the feathery outline of the fronds upon the turf of the park, the pavement, or upon the calcimined walls of apartments. By sunshine, moonlight, electric light, or gas, the shadowy outline of these arching, graceful, airy branches is so distinct and beautiful that it never fails to attract attention.

GEORGIE TORREY DRENNAN.

New Orleans, La.

THE GARDEN RADISH.



THE radish is a garden vegetable of antiquity, and at the present time is very generally cultivated throughout the world. Our common name for it is derived from the Latin, *radix*, a root. The edible portion of the plant is the fleshy root, and this has undoubtedly been developed by ages of breeding and selection. By carefully raising the seed the roots will



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.

rapidly degenerate, becoming smaller, and in substance tough and stringy, and bitter to the taste. A well grown radish of a good variety is fleshy and the flesh is crisp or brittle, juicy and but slightly pungent, the acidity being mostly in the skin.

The skilful and careful grower of radish seed weeds out the poor plants and leaves for seed-bearing only those of quick, vigorous growth and which have large, fleshy roots. This his experience enables him



VICK'S EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.

quickly to detect, and thus he maintains the high quality of the produce. A low grade of seed can be raised at a quarter of the expense of good seed, hence the temptation to market that of poor quality. The botanical name of this plant, *Raphanus*, is the word used for it by the early Romans, and by them derived from the Greek, *Raphanos*, used for the same vegetable. The plant is supposed by some to be of Asiatic origin, but this is not really

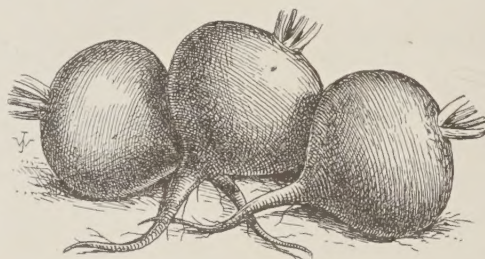
known, though it has been for ages cultivated in oriental countries. The plant in a wild state is not now anywhere known.

In connection with what has been mentioned in relation to the necessity of the continued and careful selection of seed-



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED.

plants in order to maintain the good qualities of the vegetable, it may be noted that M. Carriere, a French horticulturist, a quarter of a century ago, took in hand what is known as the Wild Radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, and experimented with it by giving it good cultivation and selecting the best roots as seed bearers, with the result that in four generations he produced edible roots in forms as various as those of the garden radish. This wild Radish, or Jointed Charlock, introduced



YELLOW TURNIP.

from Europe, has become a weed, more or less troublesome in the New England and Middle States.

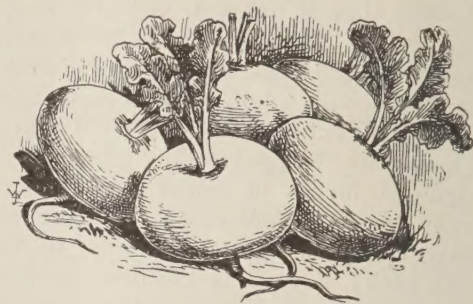
The Garden Radish, *Raphanus sativus*, being a member of the Mustard family, or crucifers, has its affinities with the cabbage and cauliflower, and turnip, horse-radish and mustard, and with the garden cress and the water cress, also with the commonly cultivated flowering plants lunaria, stock, wallflower, alyssum rocket, Virginia stock and candytuft. Thus it will be seen, its relations are quite



OLIVE SHAPED WHITE.

important. One genus of our native plants to which it is related is the *Dentaria*, the different species of which have fleshy little rootstocks which are edible, having a pungency like that of the radish. *D. diphylla* is known as the Pepper Root,

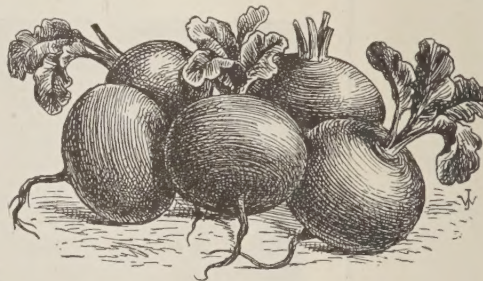
and Crinkle Root. Possibly by cultivation and selection the size of its roots might be very much increased. However,



WHITE TURNIP.

as they could only be used as a condiment or relish, and would be of the same nature as the radish and have no advantage over the latter for ease in cultivation, its acquisition could not be considered a gain, either for the table or as a garden product.

Most of the plants of the Crucifer family



EARLY SCARLET FORCING.

have similar properties. Le Maout and Decaisne say: "The name *Antiscorbutics*, given by Crantz to the plants of this family, designate their most important property. They contain, besides oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, a notable quantity of sulphur and azote. These elementary bodies form by their various combinations

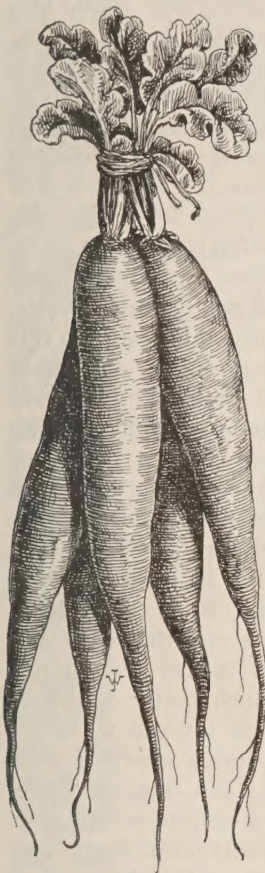


OLIVE SHAPED SCARLET.

mucilage, starch, sugar, a fixed oil, albumine, and especially the elements of a peculiar volatile and very acrid oil, to

which Crucifers owe their stimulating virtue."

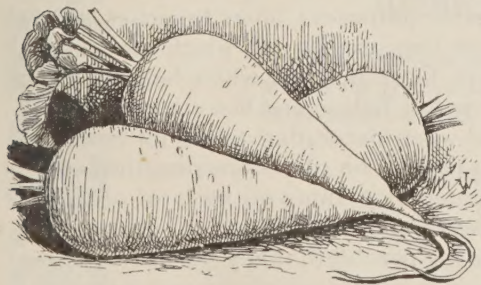
Baillon, in reference to the medical properties of the radish, mentions them as diuretic, stimulant and anti-scorbutic. The juice of the radish has been used,



WOOD'S FRAME.

mixed with honey, or with sugar forming a candy, for hoarseness and cough. In ancient times a medicine called *Raphane-leon* was prepared with the bruised seeds of the radish in oil. The plant has also been employed in other medical preparations for various diseases. It may be needless to say that it is not employed in modern medicine. The Chinese have cultivated the plant in order to extract the oil from the seeds. But the principal value of the radish, and for which it is cultivated in all countries, is as a table vegetable, it being eaten raw with salt or otherwise, and rarely cooked. The different varieties of the radish may be grouped together, horticulturally, in two classes, Spring or Summer, and Autumn or Winter Radishes. The former are of quick growth and short keeping quality; the latter require a longer season of growth and may be kept for months in good condition. The spring or summer class, by the form of the roots is divided into four sections: Round, oval or olive-shaped, long taper rooted, and large rooted. So, also, the winter varieties are divided into the round, the long, and the large rooted.

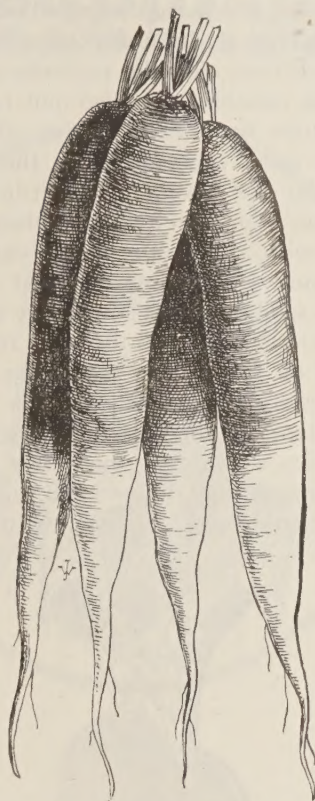
In the last division, in each class, the diameter of the root is not less than a



WHITE STRASBURG.

third of its length, while it is large compared with the diameter of the roots in the other division, the root thus being tapering, or inclined to globose, but always large. Under this arrangement a tabular

presentation of the principal popular varieties would appear as follows



LONG CHARTIER WHITE TIPPED,

CLASS 1, SPRING OR SUMMER.

Division 1.—Round.

- Early Dark Red.
- Scarlet Turnip.
- Extra Early Scarlet Turnip. (Strain of Scarlet Turnip.)
- Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.
- White Turnip.
- Philadelphia White Box. (Strain of White Turnip.)
- Yellow Turnip.

Division 2.—Oval or Olive Shaped.

- Early Scarlet Globe.
- Scarlet Olive Shaped.
- Rose Olive Shaped.
- Rose Olive Shaped.
- Scarlet Olive Shape, white tip. (French Breakfast.)
- Golden Olive Shaped.
- White Olive Shaped.

Division 3.—Long Taper-Rooted.

- Long Scarlet Short Top.
- Wood's Early Frame.
- Beckert's Chartier.
- Long White Vienna or Lady Finger.
- Long White Naples.

Division 4.—Large, and Either Round or Taper-Rooted.

- Large White Summer Turnip.
- Large Yellow Summer Turnip.
- White Strasburg.
- Giant Stuttgart.

CLASS 2, AUTUMN OR WINTER.

Division 1.—Round.

- Round Black Spanish.
- Round Scarlet Chinese.
- Vick's All Seasons.

Division 2.—Long.

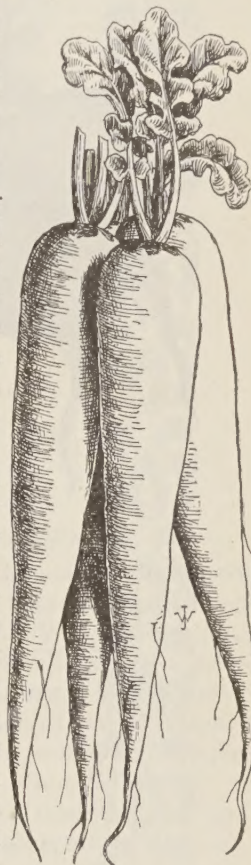
- Long Black Spanish.
- Long White Spanish.
- Chinese Rose.

Division 3.—Large.

- White Russian or California Mammoth.

From all the varieties of radish in cultivation, and all of which are good, a few can be selected which merit special attention. In the home garden a number of kinds are always desirable as making a better display on the table. The red and the white turnip, and the scarlet and the scarlet tipped, and the white, and the yellow olive shaped make a handsome dish, or garnish a dish of meats. The small rooted varieties are also favorably received on the market, but the most showy kinds are the long taper-rooted radishes.

The radish is best suited with a sandy soil or mellow sandy loam well enriched, and the long rooted varieties cannot be well grown on heavier soil. When sowing is to be made in the open ground on ground inclined to be heavy it should be worked very fine as deeply as possible and only the turnip-rooted and oval varieties be employed. But early radishes are usually raised in frames where the nature of the soil can be controlled and adapted to the desired purpose, and then the long varieties may as well be raised



LONG VIENNA.



WHITE GIANT STUTTGART.

as the others. In order to keep up a succession, sowings of the early kinds should be made every two weeks until the last of June. After that time, if attended to, the supply can come from

such slower growing but longer keeping varieties as the White Strasburgh, All Seasons, Beckert's Chartier, etc. In raising radishes under glass those varieties making good roots with the least amount of top are most desirable, as they are

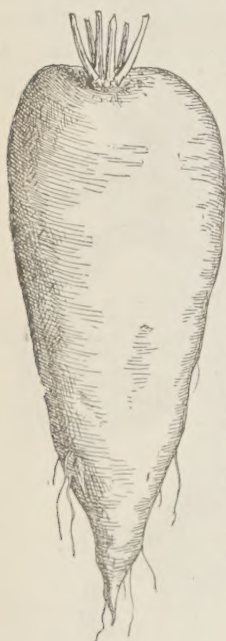


ROUND BLACK SPANISH.

more easily managed for this purpose. The following kinds can be specially recommended: Vick's Early Scarlet Globe, Extra Early Scarlet Turnip rooted, Scarlet Turnip White Tip, French Breakfast, Early Round Dark Red, Philadelphia White Box, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Wood's Early Frame, and Long Scarlet Short Top.

As soon in the spring as the weather is favorable good crops of radishes can be raised in the open ground. The soil should by preference be given a good dressing of well rotted stable manure in the fall and then be worked over and made

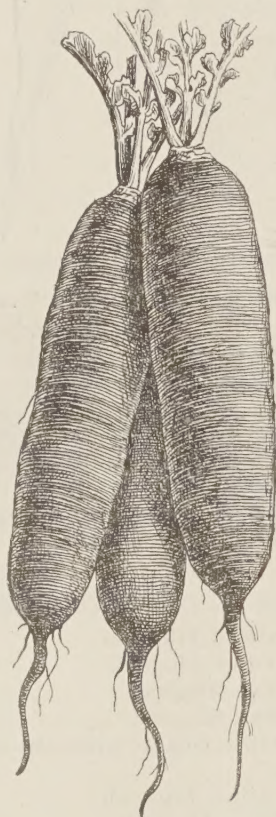
fine in the spring. In default of a supply of stable manure no better preparation can be made for this crop than to give an application in the fall, or in the spring if not previously done, of superphosphate and work it in at the rate of 400 or 500 pounds to the acre, and then, immediately before putting in the crop, a dressing of nitrate of soda at the rate of five hundred pounds to the acre. A good radish requires to be grown quickly, and for this a good soil is necessary. The seeds are sown two or three to the inch in drills about three



LARGE WHITE RUSSIA OR CALIFORNIA.

quarters of an inch in depth. In the garden these need be only from six to ten inches apart, but in field culture twenty-one or twenty-two inches apart is advisable, and cultivate mostly with the horsehoe. The cultivation should be frequent,

keeping the soil mellow. Gardeners often sow radishes in between the rows of other crops which require the land for a longer time, but do not occupy it fully until some time after the radishes are off. Crops of radishes are also put in after other crops have been taken off, thus keeping up a succession on the same ground for the season. The little black flea beetle is an insect which makes some trouble with the crop. If one can give the ground a dressing of wood ashes, after the seed has been sown, they will do but little damage. But the main reliance must be on rich soil to crowd the plants along rapidly, for it is only on the leaves of the plants in their earliest stage that the insects work. Although the radish needs a dry or well drained soil, it quickly suffers from drought. In frames attention



LONG BLACK SPANISH.

must be given to regular and plentiful waterings. And in the open ground, if showers should be delayed, watering must be resorted to in order to carry the crop through in prime condition. Autumn or winter radishes can be sown in succession from the middle of July to the first of September.

Market growers will do well to direct attention principally to the following named varieties: Vick's Early Scarlet Globe, Philadelphia White Box, Beckert's Chartier, Golden Olive-shaped, Long White Vienna or Lady Finger, and the California Winter. When radishes are pulled they should not be long exposed to the sun, and as soon as possible most of the top should be cut away, leaving only enough to allow of tying in a bunch, as in market, they should be put up in bunches of a dozen each. If the leaves are left on they

evaporate the juices of the root, making it soft and tough. A radish that is not brittle, and that will not easily break when bent, is already spoiled. But if proper attention is given in gathering and putting up, as above noted, there will be no difficulty in sending the roots into market in prime condition.

The success of the market gardener, or the money value of his crop, depends as much upon the appearance of his produce to his customers as upon his methods of cultivation.

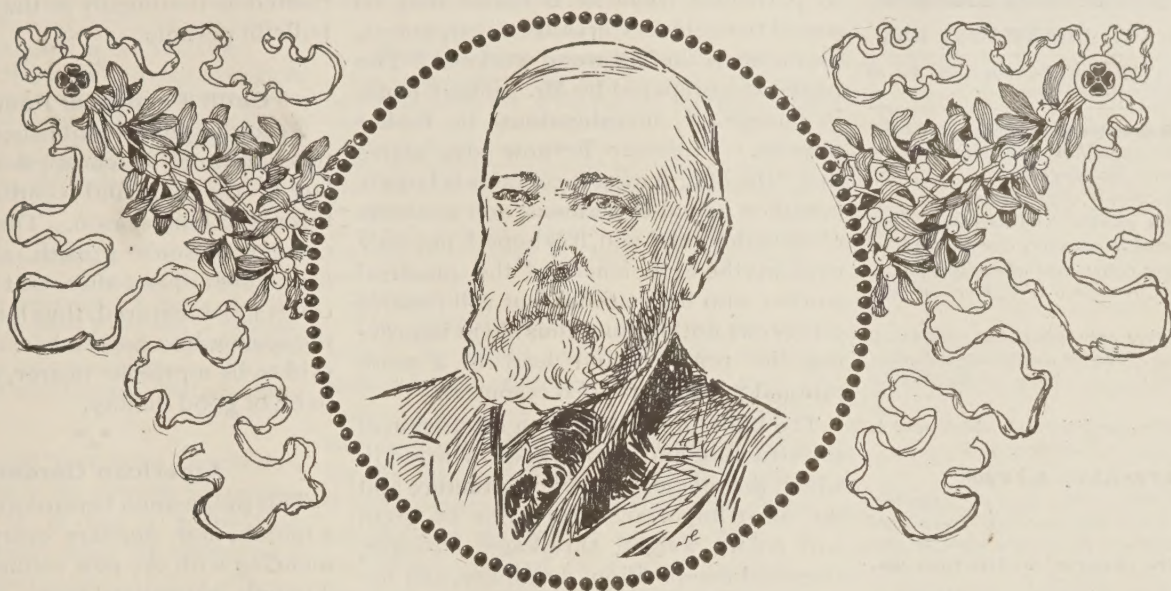
* *

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

THIS grand climber, introduced from Japan in 1882, is no longer a novelty, but has been so thoroughly tested in this climate that there is no longer any doubt of its hardiness and desirability in every way. It is one of the most rapid growing climbers known, covering a porch or trellis in a short time. In very cold climates it is sometimes best to cut the vine back, in the fall, to within twelve or fifteen inches of the root; but in most places it succeeds well when it is laid down and protected with a covering of leaves and boughs. When it will live in this way the vine is in much better condition for the next year, as the old wood remains alive and in spring starts out new from every joint. Even then, a good pruning each fall is a help to an old vine, as it induces it to branch more freely and cover more space than if left to grow naturally.

The foliage is glossy and handsome, free from disease and insect foes; it never has been attacked with the clematis disease, which has played such havoc among the large flowering varieties. The flowers are white, star-shaped, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and grow in clusters from the axils of the leaves. Their blooming season is late, being August and September, and continues into October, and during this time the vine is literally covered with flowers. The flowers are borne on very stiff stems four or five inches long, which cause them to sway gracefully with every passing breeze.

Its fragrance, as well as its manner of growth, makes it a grand vine for decorative purposes; often branches several feet long can be cut which are covered with blossoms their whole length. These ropes of foliage and flowers are very useful when decorating tables for luncheons or teas. The plants are sometimes propagated by grafting on roots of other species of clematis; tongue or cleft grafting being practiced. They can be raised from seed, however, which is very interesting, though an extremely slow process. The seed should be planted in the fall soon after it is ripe, or it may be sown in the greenhouse and be given a gentle bottom heat. The young plants can be put out in a nicely prepared bed about June 1st. Z.



General Harrison's National Articles

“This Country of Ours”

For the first time in our history an ex-President of the United States takes up the pen to write a successive series of magazine articles. In them he crystallizes a lifetime of study and observation of our country.

Begun in the Christmas (December) number of

The Ladies' Home Journal

SEND ONE DOLLAR FOR A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION



Wanted—A First-class Man or Woman

To look after our subscribers, secure renewals and new names. The coming season will be the greatest in the history of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Profitable employment offered. Write for particulars.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia



ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

Vick's Monthly Magazine is published at the following rates, either for old or new subscribers.

These rates include postage:

One copy one year, in advance, Fifty Cents.

One copy twenty-seven months (two and one-fourth years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join in this plan.

Free Copies.—One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premiums and offers), if spoken of at the time the club is sent.

All contributions and subscriptions should be sent to Vick Publishing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.25 per agate line per month; \$1.18 for 3 months, or 200 lines; \$1.12 for six months, or 400 lines; \$1.06 for 9 months, or 600 lines; \$1.00 for 1 year, or 1000 lines. One line extra charged for less than five.

All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

200,000

Average Monthly Circulation.

Peach Growing for Market.

This is the title of Farmers Bulletin No. 33 issued of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The author is Erwin F. Smith, who has spent several years in the employment of the government investigating the diseases of the peach tree. In this Bulletin, which is well illustrated throughout, the principal points are given in relation to the planting and cultivation of peach orchards, selection of varieties, pruning, fertilizing, combating fungous diseases and insect pests, and picking and marketing the fruit. The author says:

"This bulletin is intended for the man who contemplates peach culture rather than for the one who is successfully raising this crop. The latter needs no advice but is rather in a condition to give it, and if he who thinks of planting an orchard can find a successful grower, by all means let him seek that man's counsel." But we think this bulletin will prove as useful as any advice that might be given even by a successful grower. After the whole subject has been fully considered in this bulletin, the author says: "In conclusion it may be said that the labor involved in peach growing is great and the discouragements not a few. The proportion of failures to successes is at least ten to one, and very few indeed are the men who become 'peach kings.' The man who is not full of energy and does not enjoy seeing the sun rise every day in the year had better venture his money in some other business."

**

Timber.

This is the title of Bulletin 10 of the Division of Forestry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is further des-

cribed by Prof. B. E. Fernow, Chief of that division in his letter of transmittal as "a brief but comprehensive discussion of the characteristics and properties of wood in general and of our American timbers in particular, which it is hoped may be useful to engineers, architects, carpenters, lumbermen, and all wood workers." The paper was prepared by Mr. Filibert Roth, in charge of investigations in timber physics. Professor Fernow also states that "the information it contains is largely based on actual experiment and scientific observation, and will, it is hoped, not only explain the experiences of the practical worker with his material, but will remove erroneous notions and thus aid in improving the practice and lead to a more rational use of our forest resources."

The bulletin begins with a discussion of the structure and appearance of wood in which the elements of wood structure and the most important properties of grain and color, weight, shrinkage, strength, chemical composition, durability, and decay are duly considered. The relations of weight and strength to structure, to position on the trunk, to age of tree, to conditions of growth, of moisture, etc., are pointed out. The subject of seasoning is discussed and some of the special uses of wood as in dry distillation, manufacture of cellulose, charcoal, etc., its value as fuel, are briefly outlined. A key is supplied for the identification of woods based on the structural features and appearance of the cross sections which it is believed will substitute for the present empirical method, based on certain impressions resulting from years of experience, a scientific method based on a knowledge readily acquired of certain invariable features. Eleven pages are devoted to a list of the more important woods of the United States. The bulletin consists of eighty-eight pages, illustrated by forty-nine figures, and may be obtained upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Union Building, Washington, D. C., for the sum of ten cents per copy.

**

Currants and Their Culture.

Bulletin 95 of the N. Y. State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., treats of currants. Many new kinds are compared with well known standard varieties, and directions are given for propagation, pruning, cultivation and fertilization. The cultivated varieties of the native Missouri currant are noticed as well as the black, red and white European varieties or their seedlings that have originated in this country. Directions are given for treating the insects and diseases that prey upon currants.

A comparison of the yields of red currants for the last three seasons brings out some interesting facts. Of five of the leading varieties it is found that Fay ranks below Cherry while Prince Albert

takes first rank as to yield, and London Red second.

The bulletin will no doubt be valuable to all who are interested in currants. It is carefully written and the subjects are treated as thoroughly as the scope of the bulletin permits.

**

Gault Perpetual Raspberry.

According to the published accounts of this variety of blackcap, the fruit is very late in ripening and continues to ripen through a long season. The canes of the current season's growth also produce fruit which ripens after that from the old canes have matured, thus lengthening out the season into September. The plant is said to be a prolific bearer, and the fruit to be of good quality.

**

American Gardening.

This publication heretofore issued twice a month, now appears every week, commencing with the new volume in January. Though appearing twice as often, the price, \$1.00 a year, will not be altered. Readers can obtain a free specimen by sending a postal card request to publishers, P. O. Box 1597, New York.

**

Incubator Manual.

The Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Illinois, has issued a very handsome manual in relation to incubators, and all the appliances and methods employed for the hatching and raising of chickens. The information it contains is very complete, and those interested in poultry should apply for it to the company at Quincy, Illinois.

Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.

Cures of scrofula in severest forms, like goitre, swelled neck, running sores, hip disease, sores in the eyes.

Cures of Salt Rheum, with its intense itching and burning, scald head, tetter, etc.

Cures of Boils, Pimples and all other eruptions due to impure blood.

Cures of Dyspepsia and other troubles where a good stomach tonic was needed.

Cures of Rheumatism, where patients were unable to work or walk for weeks.

Cures of Catarrh by expelling the impurities which cause and sustain the disease.

Cures of Nervousness by properly toning and feeding the nerves upon pure blood.

Cures of That Tired Feeling by restoring strength. Send for book of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

To C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Letter Box.

In this department we shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK

Phlox Drummondii in the Window.

In the September Magazine directions were given for the removal of plants in the summer garden to the house for winter blooming. On the list next time place Phlox Drummondii. Now, in November, frost has not yet killed it and a plant of it that had not bloomed much during the summer does beautifully in a sunny window. A. L. N.

Achania.

Will you tell me why my Achania does not blossom? I got it three years ago. I give it nice leaf mold and sand; it is about a foot and a half tall, just one tall stem with two or three branches on top of the stem. Do you think it would do to cut it back a little? I do wish it would bloom. Will you kindly tell me what to do? MRS. J. S. Bennington, Vt.

The plant should have been pinched in at different times in its growth to ensure its branching. It is not a plant that branches freely, and must be managed if one wants a shapely plant. As it is now we should let it go nearly dry and keep it in a cool place until it drops its leaves. About the first of April cut it back and remove a portion of the soil and repot it. Then give it a warm place and start it to grow, supplying water as needed.

White Creatures in Soil of Pot Plants.

I am greatly troubled with something in the earth of my potted plants. It does not seem to be a worm, but is white and very lively. It is about one-sixteenth of an inch in length at the largest, rather rough in appearance and floats on the water. I find thousands of them sometimes. They multiply very fast and the plants do not flourish where they are.

I tried lime water but that seemed to have no effect. Scalding water kills them, but does not reach all, for they sometimes are in the saucer, as though they were all through the earth. Can you give me any help? If so, shall be greatly obliged.

MRS. I. J.

Webster, Mass.

The subject of white worms in soil was noticed in Letter Box last month. The organism here complained of may not be the same as the others, as it is differently described, but it is probable that it may be destroyed by the same means. We therefore advise the use of one of the same preparations as mentioned last month on page 38.

Violets, New and Old.

Can you advise about getting violet plants? I would like to know if the California violet is much preferred to the best of the older varieties, and would you advise to procure the California in preference to the others. S. M.

Indianapolis, Ind.

The California violet appears to have many admirers, on account of its good qualities, but we are not ready yet to say that the older varieties shall be thrown overboard, nor do we think that they will be. The plant of the California violet is strong and vigorous and very prolific, the flowers are large, and the color, a violet blue, and the fragrance, both very pleasing, and they are borne on long, strong stems. These are very strong points to the advantage of the plant. On the other

hand the flowers are single, and to many eyes will never appear as beautiful as the older kinds which, also, retain longer their good form as cut flowers. We would advise any violet grower to try the new variety and not neglect the old ones.

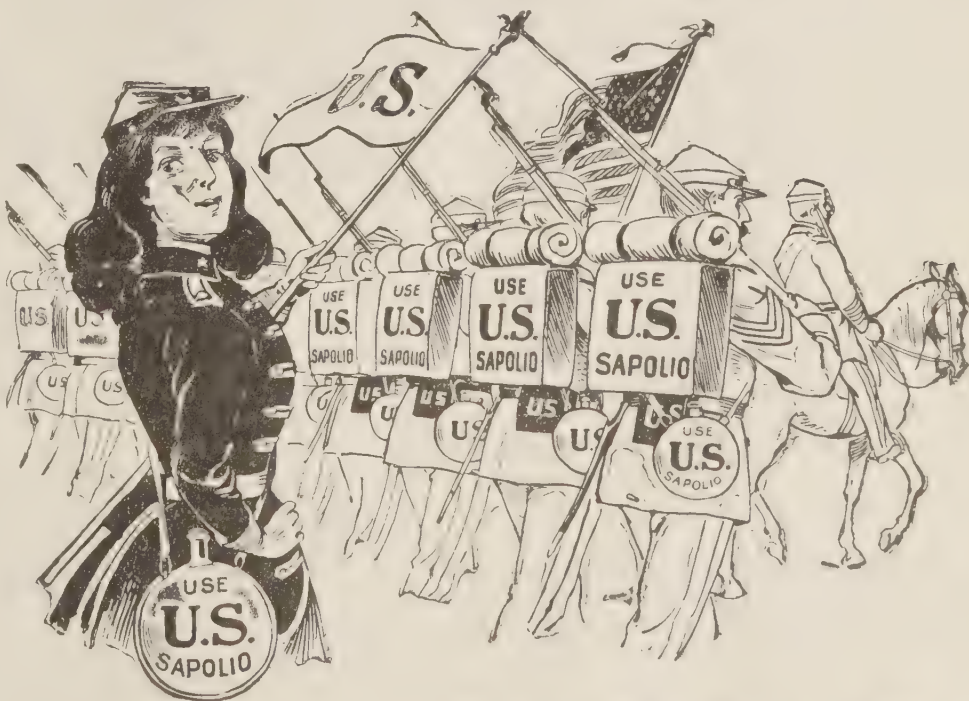
Shall We Plant Potatoes This Spring?

Our potatoes have not paid for raising this year, and the question now is whether we shall plant them this year or try some other crop. We have been in the habit of raising from two to four acres on our farm, and selling what we did not want for our own use. Heretofore they have always done well enough to warrant our appropriating to them such acreage as we were satisfied we could conveniently care for, but we should not like to repeat last year's experience with them. W. B.

Springfield, Ill.

The question here proposed is one which, no doubt, many are now asking themselves and their neighbors, and a proper answer to it would be a satisfaction to many who are anxiously planning for the spring planting. In the first place it is necessary to consider the cause of the remarkable production of last year. It was largely caused by a great increased acreage of planting. This was induced by the low prices for grain which have prevailed for the past two or three years. Thousands of acres were put into potatoes that ordinarily would have been devoted to grain. Almost everybody everywhere planted more potatoes than usual, and some went very largely into them. Probably more than usual care was taken to prepare the land for the crop and, in most cases, in its cultivation. In addition to these causes was another which added greatly to the total yield. This was the favorable weather in nearly all parts of the northern and western states. The average temperature was high greatly to the benefit of the growing crop, and though there was a deficiency of rainfall

in most regions this to a great extent was discounted by the frequent use of the cultivator. The absence of rain was unfavorable to fungous diseases and the loss from this source was inappreciable. Will these causes again combine the present season and thus cause us a repetition of last year's experience? It is not probable. Those who have taken up potato growing as a new feature will not continue under such circumstances. It would not be wise for them to do so. Undoubtedly a much larger area than usual will this spring be seeded for pasture and mowing, and the planting will be otherwise diversified. Although, it is possible, yet it is not quite probable, that the favorable weather features of last year will again prevail. With this view of the case our advice would be that farmers generally should plant about the usual acreage, and the probability is that there will be about the usual tonnage produced, and the average prices will prevail. But there is still another word to be added for the benefit of those enterprising and energetic farmers who are not satisfied with average results. It is this, that those who make a marked success in raising this crop must not be satisfied with anything less than the best of varieties, the best preparation of land and the best culture. It requires the same amount of labor in preparation, planting and cultivating for a crop of seventy-five to a hundred bushels to the acre as it does for one of six hundred or more. The country is full of men who will raise average crops. Who will raise the best ones? This is a point which all good potato growers must decide to the best of their individual ability, and on it depends their success at last.



The bright ones

in life's battle use

SAPOLIO

THE REST TREATMENT FOR PELARGONIUMS.



HAVE many times wished that pelargoniums could be induced to bloom in winter, but have been able to find only one true winter bloomer, the Freddie Dorner.

Other varieties usually commence to bloom sometime in March or April, continuing through the spring and summer. Last summer I thought I would see if their habits of growth could be changed. As soon as the weather was warm enough, I put three varieties, Victor, Brilliant, and Mrs. John Saul in a corner of the front piazza; in front of them were ranged tall plants so that the pelargon-

pots, washed off the most of the dirt from the roots, cut them back and repotted, using some potting soil that had stood for two years; it was therefore very fine and mellow; to this soil was added a third of its bulk of fine, old manure. After repotting, the plants were gradually accustomed to the light until they had the full sunshine.

F. Dorner was the first to make new growth and was in full bloom by the middle of November. Victor was the next; the first flower opened the tenth of December. Brilliant at this date (January 1st) shows buds just starting. Mrs. John Saul has decorated herself with a most luxuriant robe of green, but shows no sign of the gay trimmings I like so well.

On the whole, the result has proven so satisfactory that another summer all my pelargoniums will receive the rest treatment.

F. McRoss.

this plant is almost beyond belief. The illustrations from a photograph, here presented, is no exaggeration. The fruit is clustered in a dense mass all along the stems, the berries crowding each other. And yet, such is the vigor of the plant that it bears these loads of fruit each year. The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station has been testing this variety on its grounds for a few years past, and on a score of ten it is given ten points for productiveness and nine for quality. It is unequalled as a hardy, thrifty, vigorous and productive variety.

* *

PRUNING TREES.

THE enlargement at the base of limbs on trees is nature's work; it serves as a brace to the branches while growing and has a great amount of healing prop-

erty stored up in it to cover the wounds where limbs are broken or cut off. My rule for pruning trees is to cut off the branches nearly straight across, just beyond this enlargement. By so doing the wounds will not be half as large as when cut close to the tree and they will heal much quicker. Trees trimmed in this way do not look as neat as when the branches are cut off close, but I consider it safer and better. I have known of young apple trees being killed by pruning them close to the main stem, where three or four limbs grew out close together. The trees were nearly girdled and the hot sun dried up what little live bark was left between the cuts. I have had excellent success trimming in March. It is not advisable to

prune during the spring flow of sap. I consider June the best month. I cut off limbs one inch in diameter last spring which healed entirely over last summer. A practical way for anyone to decide this matter is to take two trees of the same size, trim one as I have directed and the other by cutting the branches close to the trunk of the tree and watch results.

The above directions are given by an experienced tree grower and pruner, Mr. S. J. Bromley, in the *Orange Judd Farmer*, and correspond with our own observations and practice for many years. It may be added that always after taking off a limb, of an inch or more in diameter, there should be an application of grafting wax to the wound to prevent the action of the air and water, thus favoring quick healing.



THE PEARL GOOSEBERRY.

iums were completely shaded; only enough water was given to keep them alive, my object being to stop all growth. This course of proceedings required a little resolution, as well as faith in the future state of those plants, for they were in bloom at the time. They soon stopped blooming and their foliage took on a yellow, stunted appearance.

My F. Dorner had been in bloom, continuously for nearly ten months, so believing a rest would be beneficial, the first of June I placed it beside its relatives; it could not, however, be entirely subdued, and occasionally a pretty pink and white face could be seen peeping out from the leaves. The first of September they were a forlorn, discouraged looking lot of plants. I then removed them from their

THE PEARL GOOSEBERRY.

AN account of this very remarkable fruit was given in our last volume. It may be well, however, for the information of those of our readers who may not have seen it to state the main points in regard to this gooseberry.

The original plant was raised from seed by Professor Saunders, of the Ottawa Experiment Station. The seed was the result of a cross between the Houghton and the Ashland, two native varieties. It is, therefore, a pure native, and of greater constitutional vigor on this account, as proved by all trials in this country of European sorts. The ripe fruit is green in color, the berries from a half to three quarters of an inch in diameter, and of high quality. The bearing capacity of

CYCLAMEN CULTURE.

A writer in a late number of the *Gardener's Chronicle* describes so well his treatment of cyclamen bulbs, the past season, that a reproduction here of his account may interest those of our readers who fancy this beautiful flower.

Cyclamens, under ordinary good treatment, that is, with due regard to shading, the supply of moisture to the plants overhead during hot and drying days with a fine spraying-can, a free circulation of air, the avoidance of cold draughts, with abundance of water at the roots, aided by the favorable weather we had in the autumn, have grown into splendid specimens. The growth, which is always free during August and September, was this season quite exceptional, and not a few of the plants have required shifting from five into seven inch flower-pots. Our plants have profited by an application or two of weak soot water, and of the following mixture, viz., two parts Peruvian guano, one part nitrate of potash, one part sulphate of ammonia, and three parts mineral superphosphate. The above ingredients should be passed through a very fine meshed sieve, in order to get them well mixed together. Half an ounce of this mixture put into one gallon of water will be sufficiently strong, and it may be afforded the plants once a week. It may also be applied as a top dressing at the rate of one ounce to ten plants standing in five inch flower pots; but the former is the safer method of using it. The cyclamen has many valuable properties over and above the average of florist's flowers; it is free-blooming, has a compact habit of growth, handsomely marked leaves—which in themselves ought to recommend it for house and table decoration—and the flowering plant lasts so long in the sitting-room, producing, as it will, a succession of bloom from October to November—enough good qualities to put it in the foremost rank. It was feared at one time, that as the flowers increased in size, there would be a decrease in the number of them; but the large flowering varieties bloom just as profusely as the small ones, and many of the blooms have from five to nine petals, and these from one and one-half to two inches in length, and one inch broad, with colors from very deep shades of purple and crimson, rose and pink, to the pure white—*A. E. N. George, The Vineries, Milton.*

Miss Elder—I will bet you anything you like that I never marry.

Mr. Easy—I'll take you.

Miss Elder (rapturously) — Will you really? Then I won't bet, after all.—*Puck.*

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I taught school last winter and this summer. Seeing so many advertisements of dish washers, I thought I would make some money during vacation. You said in your paper the Rapid Dish Washer was best, so I sent to W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, O., who manufacture specialties for agents and got one, asked the neighbors in and washed the dinner dishes so quick and nice, everyone present bought one. I made this week \$62.00, and that is a good deal better than school teaching, so I am going to sell dish washers this winter. Other teachers would be glad to have this hint. *DAISY HENRY.*

WHERE PEACHES CAN BE GROWN.

In what part of the United States can peaches be grown, is one of the first questions likely to be asked by a foreigner or a person unacquainted with the subject. This question admits of two answers. If peaches are desired simply for family use the answer is that they can be grown in nearly every state in the Union and in almost any part of any state, care of course being taken to select the right kind of site, to plant varieties adapted to the climate, and to give substantial winter protection in the extreme north and in high mountain regions. Even in the inhospitable climates along our northern border peaches may be grown out of doors with considerable success if the trees are dug under, tipped over, and covered with straw each autumn, and not uncovered and righted up until danger from late spring frosts has passed. Some of the finest peaches the writer has ever seen were grown in this way at the Kansas State Experiment Station following a winter and spring which destroyed every blossom on unprotected trees for miles around. The growing of peaches in large orchards for commercial purposes is quite another matter, and what follows will relate especially to such orchards.—*Farmer's Bulletin No. 33.*

THE SUCCESSFUL "SUCCESSFUL."

The Successful Incubator, manufactured by the Des Moines Incubator Co., of Des Moines, Ia., in competition with some of the leading incubators of the country at Kansas City Show recently won first honors. This is, indeed, a very great victory for the Successful Incubator, and it looks very much as if some pretty close competition for honors will be the result of the exhibits at the shows that are to be held at other places. The Des Moines Incubator Co. have recently issued their annual book—a complete treatise on poultry, and will be sent to any one for 10 cents in stamps.

WE WILL PRINT Your Name Nicely
On 50 CARDS with LOVELY VERSES & MOTTOES on them, also send you our great JOKER'S BUDGET of BUTTON BUSTERS—FUN for a YEAR, Comic Courting, Mystic and Escort Cards, Parlor Games, Album Verses, Popular Songs, Conundrums, &c. The Lover's Guide in F. P. & H. flirtations, Lan'e of Flowers, Portraits of Famous Ladies, FORTUNE SECRETS, and a 16-page Story Paper, ALL FOR 10 CENTS.
BIRD CARD CO., CLINTONVILLE, CONN.

At 1/2 Price, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Organs, Watches, Guns, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Harness, Mills, Engine Boilers, Blacksmith and Farm Tools, Saws, Scales, and 1000 useful Articles. List free. **CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.**

SPEX BIG MONEY IN SPECTACLES. Send for our Optical Catalogue—just out. New goods. Cut prices. **F. E. BAILEY, CHICAGO.**

PATENTS—Thomas P. Simpson, Washington D.C. No attorney's fee until patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM—With the **MODEL Excelsior Incubator.** Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. **GEO. H. STAMM, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.** Circulars free. Send 6c. for illus. Catalogue.



CORPUS LEAN
Will reduce fat at rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per month without injury to health. Send 6c. in stamps for sealed circulars covering testimonials. **L. E. MARSH CO. 2315 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.**



ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
Simply stopping the fat producing effects of food. The supply being stopped, the natural working of the system draws on the fat and reduces weight at once. Sold by all Druggists.



JUST ISSUED

THE NEW

"CHOICE"

COLLECTIONS

The following new volumes in the "CHOICE" series are recommended to musical people as five of the most delightful volumes of music published in many years. The collections are not classic in style, but of the highest musical excellence, and include some of the most notable compositions of the past few years. Printed from engraved plates and handsomely bound.

"Choice Collection of Piano Music"

27 pieces, 128 pages

"Choice Collection of Marches"

35 pieces, 128 pages

"Choice Collection of Songs with Refrain"

39 pieces, 128 pages

"Choice Collection of Ballads"

35 pieces, 128 pages

"Choice Collection of Dance Music"

30 pieces, 128 pages

EACH BOOK \$1.00 POSTPAID

Every Singer and Player

Should See Them.

Oliver Ditson Company

453-463 Washington St. Boston

C. H. DITSON & CO., N. Y. J. E. DITSON & CO., Phila.

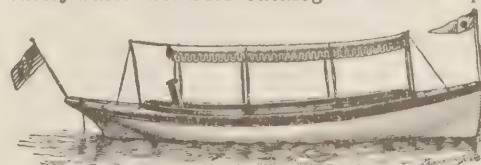
Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

STUDY LANGUAGES BY MAIL FRENCH GERMAN SPANISH

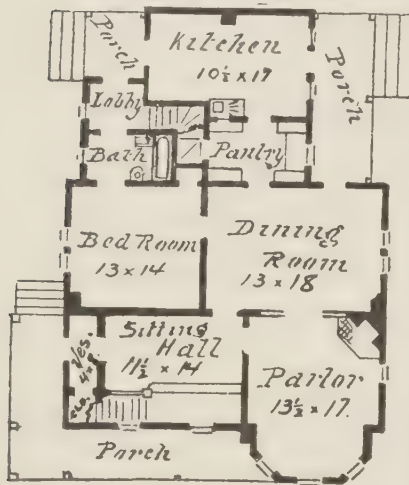
One hour's study a day for ten weeks will enable you to talk fluently. **The Rosenthal Method**

Latest and best work of Dr. R. S. Rosenthal, author of the "Meisterschaft System." Complete set of books and membership in Correspondence School (including correction of all exercises, free), \$5.00. Book, "A Revelation in the Study of Foreign Languages," free. **POLYGLOT BOOK CO., CHICAGO.**

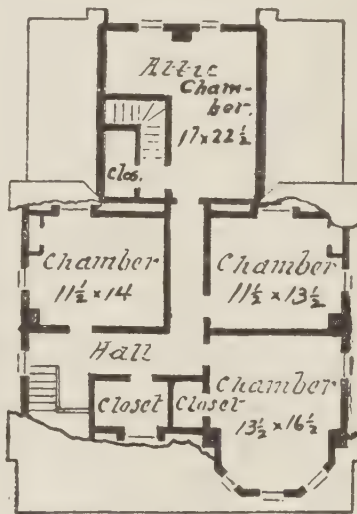
No Fire, Smoke or Heat, Absolutely Safe. Send for Catalog **\$250 and up**



TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., Drawer 7, St. Joseph, Mich.



FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.

AN ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE DESIGN.

We present herewith a neat and attractive design for a convenient low-priced cottage. The design has proven a very popular one, having been erected several times from this plan in various parts of the country. Persons building low cost houses should bear in mind that compactness is a great saving of expense, as it is the amount of ground covered which must first be taken into consideration in making the estimate of cost. This house has a considerable amount of available room and is quite compact, being 33½ by 52 feet in size.

It is a simple, straightforward building, having a tower of modest dimensions on the roof. It has a spacious veranda on the front and at each side of the rear.

As to the arrangement, the floor plans tell their own story. The height of the ceilings are ten and eight feet, respectively, with a cellar seven feet deep under the whole. Foundation of stone. Outside walls weatherboarded. Roof shingled. Inside trim of pine, finished natural color throughout the first story and painted in the second story. The hall has a neat open staircase. The house

has been built complete for amounts ranging from \$1,400 to \$1,700, according to locality in which erected.

Further information as to the design, or plans therefor, can be obtained by enclosing a stamp and writing to the architects, Messrs. Geo. W. Payne & Son, Carthage, Ills.

MORNING GLORIES.

When the summer sun is lifting
Night's dark curtain from the scene,
And the silver dawn is sifting
Through the green wood's leafy screen;
From the door, where, twining quaintly,
Heavy vines grow thick and fair,
Purple morning glories faintly
Waft their perfume on the air.

As the western breeze is blowing,
Gently sway the fair, frail flowers,
Light and airy, bright and glowing,
Through the early morning hours,
They awaken memories tender—
Flowers as fair as youth's bright dreams!
Like them, too, they lose their splendor
In the broad day's scorching beams.

While we listen, fairy fingers
Softly ring the bloomy bells,
And in chime the echo lingers,
Sounding Hope's delusive spells.
There she tells her sweetest stories,
Where the vines grow green and fair,
And the purple morning glories
Waft their fragrance on the air.

ELSIE E. EGAN.

* *

GARDENING IN COLORADO.

According to the *Denver Field and Farm* the raising of vegetables is becoming a large interest in that region, and especially the raising of them under glass.

Within the last two years immense greenhouses have been built near Denver for this industry. The *Denver Times* estimates that over seventy-five acres of ground are covered with glass under which lettuce, radishes, young onions, spinach and cucumbers are grown to furnish this and other markets during the winter months. Asparagus, one of the most delicate of esculents, is also raised in greenhouses for early spring markets. Strawberries, as well, are successfully grown under glass. * * * Growers of vegetables under glass find an active market and good profit at an advance of prices usually asked in the spring. The industry is on the increase and larger houses are now in contemplation.

Celery, cauliflower and parsnips are also mentioned as being raised in large quantities and shipped to St. Louis, Kansas City and other points.

The Yankee Blade

Established
1841.

Is the Best and Cheapest Weekly Family Story Paper in the world. It has sixteen pages of illustrations and reading every week. Its columns are filled with intensely interesting and absorbing Serial and Short Stories, Tales of Love, Romance and Adventure, written by the most famous authors. Its Short Anecdotes and Strange Facts are dug from the deepest mines of knowledge. Humorous Poetry and Prose, Funny Verses and Funnier Jokes. The best living story writers contribute to make THE YANKEE BLADE the best weekly family story paper ever published. Our regular subscription price is \$2.00 a year, but as a special offer to every reader of this advertisement we will send it

We will send to any Boy or Girl A Good Watch Free who will send us a club of Three new yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each; or for a club of Thirty new subscribers at 10 cents each. Send 10 cents for registering watch.



At this special price THE YANKEE BLADE is the cheapest weekly family story paper in the world. We ask you to send your subscription at once so as to get all of the interesting serial story now running. YOUR FUTURE REVEALED! Every yearly subscriber to THE YANKEE BLADE is entitled to a complete revelation of his or her future without charge in our Horological Department that appears each week. Only Subscribers Allowed this Privilege. This department is conducted on scientific principles and accurately predicts your future from the position of heavenly bodies at the time of your birth. If you desire to see a few copies before subscribing for a year we will send it 10 Weeks for 10 cts. Only new subscribers can have it at this price, for it costs us a great deal more than that to print, but we want every man, woman and child in America to read THE YANKEE BLADE, and after you have had it for ten weeks we believe you will like it so well that you will remain a permanent subscriber. Besides, if your letter containing 10 cents for a ten weeks' trial subscription is the first one received in the morning we shall send it to you a year without any further charge. Send at Once. Address THE YANKEE BLADE 54 Stanhope St., Boston, Mass.



ADORNING THE GROUNDS OF A NEW HOME,

Where it can be done the new home should be somewhat adorned the very first year. It may not be possible to do very much, but something can be done, if nothing more than turning over a few feet of ground with the spade, in some conspicuous place, and sowing it with some of the hardy annuals. A few dimes invested in seeds will enable the new comers to grow several varieties of annuals, sown in the respective seasons for each. this will be some evidence or will carry with it an impression that something, at least, of refinement is found in that home, and good impressions made on others are always possessed of some value. Then, some shrubs may be planted the first year, if they can be obtained. They will be found of some service by way of furnishing bloom the second year, if they do not the first season. If some annuals are sown, as indicated above, the want of bloom in the shrubs the first year can be better borne, and if some bulbs are put out in the autumn of the first year, then there will be attractive bloom as soon as the winter is gone. And as soon as the bloom leaves the bulbs, if not indeed, before, there will be some bloom from the shrubs. Lilacs, syringas, spiræas and roses, in some of the varieties, are hardy, and generally they can be easily obtained.—*The Market Garden.*

Black Knot on Plum Tree.

A writer, H. B., in the *Michigan Farmer* relates a new method of treatment:

I had a black knot come on a plum tree where I did not like to use the knife, so I covered a strip of cloth with pine tar and wrapped it around the tree over the knot, and left it for three months, then removed the bandage and picked off the knot. The tree soon healed smooth. I have tried it several times with equally good results. Of course it is a little more trouble than to use the knife, but it will cure a knot where the knife would injure the tree.

THE BEST POULTRY PAPER.

It is edited by men who devote their time to raising poultry and eggs for market upon farms and in the garden plats of the suburbs of large towns.

FARM-POULTRY

IS COVERING ITSELF WITH GLORY. Thus the Philadelphia Farm Journal says of it. It teaches How to Make Money with A FEW HENS.

- How To Prevent and Cure all poultry diseases.
- How To Bring pullets to early laying maturity.
- How To Build the very best houses and yards.
- How To Keep your poultry free from vermin.
- How To Hatch strong chickens in incubators.
- How To Make hens lay when prices are highest.
- How To Caponize, dress and market poultry.

Remember the price. One year \$1. Sample free. One department answers to Correspondents." is worth ten times the subscription price. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 26 Custom House St., Boston.

FERTILIZERS FOR CABBAGE.

Nitroxen fertilizers are the best fertilizers to promote rapid growth in cabbage plants, as in the cabbage leaf growth is very abundant. Such applications, therefore, as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and flesh meal are excellent. But good results may also be looked for from applying superphosphate, and indeed any of the unadulterated preparations that may be obtained from slaughter houses. The purely nitrogenous fertilizers should always be applied on the surface, and after the plants are above ground, otherwise the soluble parts may pass down through the soil before the roots of the plants can take them up. The superphosphate may be applied very conveniently by strewing it over the surface of the ground just when preparing it to receive the seed.—*The Market Garden.*



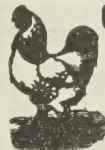
READ MY STORY.

FREE TO SUFFERING WOMEN.

I suffered for years with uterine troubles, painful periods, leucorrhœa, displacements, and other irregularities, and finally found a simple, safe home treatment, that cured me without the aid of medical attendance. This is no quack doctor's medicine, but nature's own remedy for women. It costs nothing to convince yourself of its merits, for I send it free with full instructions to every suffering woman. Address, MRS. L. HUDNUT, South Bend, Ind.

WRITERS WANTED

to do copying at home. Lock Box 1204, Lima, O.



GREIDER'S NEW CATALOGUE

FOR 1896. Finer and larger than ever, the finest engravings of poultry, with descriptions of each variety, best plans for poultry houses, how to raise broilers, caring of fowls, remedies for all diseases, best lice destroyer, prices of eggs and stock from high scoring birds, send 10 cents for this noted book which will be deducted from first order. Address, B. H. GREIDER, FLORIN, PA., U. S. A.



NEW MAMMOTH

Poultry Guide for 1896. Finest book ever published, contains nearly 100 pages, all printed in colors, plans for best poultry houses, sure remedies and recipes for all diseases, and how to make poultry and gardening pay. Sent post paid for 15c. John Bauscher, Jr., box 77 Freeport, Ill.



SUCCESSFUL INCUBATOR.

Our catalogue giving information on artificial hatching & brooding now ready. Sent for 4c. stamps. Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 72, Des Moines, Ia.

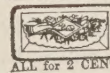
THE LEADING CONSERVATORY OF AMERICA.

CARL FAELTEN, Director.

Founded by E. Tourjée in 1853.

New England Conservatory OF MUSIC. Boston, Mass.

Franklin Sq., Send for Prospectus giving full information. FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.



696 New Sample styles of Envelope Silk Fringe CARDS, &c., 20 New Songs, 100 Rich and Racy Jokes, 1 pack Escort Cards, 1 pack Fun Cards, 1 pack Acquaintance Cards and Standard Beau Catcher. ALL for 2 CENTS. CHAMPION CARD WORKS, UNIONVALE, OHIO

MINUTE TAPIOCA

The leading and popular dessert, which requires No Soaking. Beware of imitations. WHITMAN GROCERY CO., Orange, Mass.

SEND the names and full address of all the story readers you know and I will send You a Nice Present, by mail, postage paid. E. B. LORD, Box 54, Brooks, Maine.

If you intend to build it will pay you to have PAYNE'S PORTFOLIO OF PLANS.

Pages 9 x 12 inches.

A most practical book for prospective builders. Contains about 100 plans of Modern Homes actually erected, in various localities. Photographic and perspective views, interiors and complete description. Actual costs in locality where built. Owner's name and testimonials, and practical suggestions for the economical building of Modern Homes. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Illustrated circular and testimonials free. Small pamphlet of 30 designs 25 cts. Address

VICKS MAGAZINE, Rochester, N. Y.



What SHALL I PLANT? How SHALL I PLANT?

We answer these questions fully, and are the only Nursery making Planting Plans and Suggestions without cost. You can't find better or lower-priced

Trees · Shrubs · Rhododendrons
Roses · Hardy Perennials

than we offer and many rare novelties hard to obtain. Our Unique Catalogue, finely illustrated with photogravures, sent for Ten Cents.

300 Acres. Largest Nursery in New England.

SHADY HILL NURSERY CO. 102 State St., Boston, Mass.

STERLING BICYCLES

Cannot be improved upon
"BUILT LIKE A WATCH"

Send for New Catalogue
STERLING CYCLE WORKS
274-276-278 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

HOW TO MAKE

WOMEN BEAUTIFUL

Many women with fair faces are deficient in beauty owing to undeveloped figures, flat busts, etc., which can be remedied by the use of

It is impossible to give a full description in an advertisement; send 6c. in stamps and a descriptive circular, with testimonials, will be sent sealed, by return mail.

ADIPO-MALENE.

L. E. MARSH & CO, Madison Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.

DO YOU WASH DISHES?



No need of it. The Faultless Quaker will do it for you and save time, hands, dishes, money, and patience; no scalded hands, broken or chipped dishes, no muss. Washes, rinses dries and polishes quickly. Made of best material, lasts a lifetime. Sell at sight. Agents, women or men of honor desiring employment may have a paying business by writing now

for descriptive circulars and terms to agents, The QUAKER NOVELTY CO., Salem, O.

WIGS, WHISKERS, Grease Paints, Spirit Gum, etc., for Masquerades, Parlor, School, and Stage Entertainment. MOUSTACHES, 7 cts. Full Beards, 50 cts., Under Chin Whiskers, 40 cts., Negro, Buffalo Bill, Farmers, Chinese, Bald or Ladies Wigs, 75 cts. each, any color, postpaid. Catalogue of Wigs, Tricks, Novelties, etc., FREE. Customers supplied at wholesale. C. E. MARSHALL, Lockport, N. Y.

RAISING CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

When chrysanthemums have finished blooming, it is customary to set them away in the greenhouse under the benches to remain until wanted for propagation. A time that may be longer or shorter according to convenience. As a rule, young cuttings are not started much later than February, and the operation is sometimes commenced in January, or even December. With amateurs the plants are usually placed in a light frost proof cellar until such time as they may be needed.

It appears that chrysanthemum roots are able to develop buds, and at any time, but the time especially favorable to such growth is immediately after the blooming season, when there usually takes place a strong growth of suckers. Before cuttings are made the old stocks should be placed in a good light, and receive the necessary attention to give a strong, healthy growth to the suckers, and when the wood becomes a little firm the cuttings can be taken and placed in a moist sand, where if they have a little bottom heat, they will promptly callous, and root in a short time. This is the course which all gardeners take in raising the young plants. Amateurs often propagate plants by separating the suckers, each with some root attached. This is a very easy, but a very poor way, for the reason that the sucker plants are very much more apt to push up young suckers all through the different stages of

growth of the new plant, and to make much trouble in this way, as their suppression is almost impossible. Our amateur friends are, therefore, advised to start their young plants from cuttings.

When the cuttings have made roots they are ready to be placed in small pots to make their growth. Use a light, moderately rich soil, and place the pots close to the light, and attend carefully to watering. As soon as the roots have fairly well filled the soil shift into larger pots, and thus keep the plants growing steadily without check. By the first of June the plants should be in the pots where they are to complete their growth. Pots of eight inches diameter are large enough for good sized plants. In potting, and every time of shifting into larger pots, good drainage should be provided, for, although these plants when growing freely require plenty of water, yet they are quickly stunted by stagnant water.

In filling the soil into the pots it is best to leave about an inch space at the top, as

room for water. As the plants grow, stop, or pinch out the ends, of such shoots as appear to be taking too strong a lead and spoiling the symmetry. A well balanced, branchy plant should be the object aimed at. As flower buds appear they should be pinched off, allowing none to remain until the plant is of sufficient age. About the first of August the bulbs intended to remain should be allowed to develop, but all others be kept off. If very large flowers are aimed at the plants are raised with only four or five shoots or branches and a single bud only allowed to remain on each one. From this time on give liquid manure twice a week and at no time allow the plants to lack water.

* * *

RANDOM SHOTS FROM MY NOTE-BOOK.

A MISTAKE is sometimes made in repotting plants in the fall, by giving a very rich soil and inducing vigorous growth which may interfere with flower-

themselves. I cut, and cut, and kept cutting from the bed all through the season, and it seemed as if two flowers came to take the place of every one given away. The prettiest ones were the rich, soft rosy-salmon sorts, and the least desirable,—to me at least,—were the lilacs and magentas. The Lemoine sorts were very attractive because of their rich colors, but they were not as generally pleasing as some of the more brilliant kinds. I gathered about a thousand roots and expect to repeat the success of last year on a larger scale the coming season. If planted before the dry weather sets in, and planted at least five inches deep, this plant will stand a dry summer better than any other one I know of.

If you want your Gladiolus bed to be the perfection of neatness at all times, it is necessary to go over it at least every other day and remove the faded flowers at the base of each stalk. Those which come out first wither without falling off,

and you will find that it pays to do it.

It is precisely the same with hollyhocks. The older flowers dry up and cling to the stalk, and spoil the effect of the fresh flowers above. The most satisfactory way to remove them is by clipping them off close to the stalk with sharp scissors. If you strip them off with your fingers, you are pretty sure to tear away a good deal of bark; in strings, and thus injure the plant.

One of the most satisfactory vines I

have ever grown in the greenhouse is the passiflora. I have a John Spaulding which was a very small plant less than a year ago. It was planted in a bed in the center of the house, and it now covers the glass of the roof as much as any plant can be allowed to do so, if regard is had for the welfare of other inmates of the house. If I had not cut away many of its branches it would have wholly excluded the sunshine. It is trained to wire running along and across the rafters, and from them many of the branches droop in graceful festoons, well covered with beautiful foliage of a dark green, blotched with yellow. The flowers, of which I have had hundreds, are white, violet, and pale green.

I am not much of an admirer of the cactus, but there is one variety that I like very well—the “Lobster” or “Christmas Cactus”—one of the Epiphyllums. It hasn't such peculiar peculiarities as most members of the Cactus family have, and it is an almost sure bloomer.

EBEN E. REXFORD.

Sweet Peas...**Fine Varieties Mixed**

In this mixture are many named varieties selected and grown with greatest care. These are

... Not cheap Mixed Sweet Peas ...

grown from common sorts, self-sown without any selection, but the best named varieties.

Pound 40c., half pound 25c., quarter pound 15c.

James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

Sweet Peas cheap - not cheap Sweet Peas

ing. I would give only a moderately rich soil, just rich enough in nutriment to bring about a healthy development. When buds appear I would give a weekly application of some reliable fertilizer to those that may need it.

One of the best plants that came to me last season was the new abutilon, *Souvenir de Bonn*. Its foliage is strikingly marked with creamy and pure white, in strong contrast to the soft green of the remainder of the leaf.

I beg of you not to go without a bed of gladiolus next summer. Such a display as I had the past season! I planted 600 coms in a bed five feet wide and a hundred feet long, and it seemed as if each root planted sent up from three to five flower-stalks. There was such such a thicket of them, and such a brilliant show of color I never saw before in the same space. People going along the street would stop and stare and wonder and admire, and go away and tell their friends, who, by and by would come to see the flower show for

LARGE CROP OF MAGGIE MURPHYS,

I SAW a picture of a field of potatoes in your Magazine for January from Davis City, Iowa, and a statement by the grower of the crop. I purchased one barrel of the Maggie Murphy potatoes from James Vicks Sons last spring, containing just two and a half bushels by weight here. I cut them in pieces, each piece containing one eye. I planted them on common ground where wheat was raised the year before. I put two eyes in each place about twenty inches apart in the rows, and they covered one-third of an acre. I cultivated them well and I harvested 193 bushels of the finest potatoes that I ever saw. There are very few small ones and many will weigh from two pounds to three pounds and four ounces. I have them in my cellar and can prove what I say by many of the business men of McIntosh who saw them when I was harvesting them, and saw many of them weighed.

W. VAN HOOSER.

McIntosh, Minn.

ENTERTAINS BIG AUDIENCE. Sings, Plays and Recites 20,000 pieces. New. Only wind it. Get Programs. Graphophone Co., St. Louis, Mo.

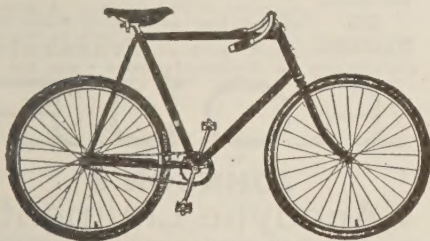
D. & C. ROSES

How to grow and care for them, as well as all other flowers of worth, it is told in the 27th annual edition of our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE—a magnificently illustrated book of 110 pp., magazine size, just out for 1896. This book and a sample of our magazine free on request.

The Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

THE WHITE.



SPEED, STRENGTH AND STERLING WORTH CHARACTERIZE THE "WHITE."

None so strongly appeal to the experienced rider as meeting every requirement of a perfect mount. The embodiment of Beauty, Graceful Design, Lightness and Durability.

FOUR STYLES—LIST \$75 and \$100 EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY. PROTECTION ASSURED.

OUR HANDSOME CATALOGUE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

ADDRESS WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. (BICYCLE DEPARTMENT)

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON, SAN FRANCISCO.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

CIRCULATION MANAGER WANTED . . .

Address E. Y. LORD, Brooks, Maine.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

KEROSENE STOVES AS HEATERS FOR PLANT ROOMS.

We have received several inquiries lately in regard to the use of kerosene stoves as heaters for small conservatories and green houses. The improvements which have been made in these heaters during the past five years, removes most of the objections to them which formerly held, and we think that with proper usage the best of them can be safely employed for heating small plant rooms. As the editor of *Gardening* had objected to their use for above purpose, as dangerous, a correspondent, in a late issue of that journal, makes the following statement:

"As I have used one for seven years in my plant room I would ask whether you regard them dangerous from explosion or being noxious. I have grown twenty varieties of plants and flowers without trouble. I may add that extreme care is taken in filling and lighting them as required by the insurance company."

To this the editor replies: "We are glad to know this. The danger lies in careless management and consequent noxious gases. In fact we have a little side greenhouse at Dosoris heated from an open door into the potting shed, except in quite cold weather, when we put a couple of large kerosene lamps into it, burning them all night and in the dull part of the day, and there is no harm to the plants from them. But let these lamps flare up too high and smoke, and harm will ensue, and if a drop of water touches the glass it breaks and the flame smokes, and if not detected soon the plants suffer."

A CONTEMPTIBLE LIAR.

Old Prof. Lawrence, of 88 Warren st., New York, the greatest living Specialist in the treatment and cure of Catarrh, is not dead as reported, but will soon retire from active practice on account of old age. From this time on he will send his famous recipe free to all sufferers from Catarrh in any form. This is a great offer which our readers should promptly accept. Address as above.

FREE

A positive, quick and lasting cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Poor Blood, Rheumatism, Corpulency, etc. Thousands of testimonials from grateful people who have been cured. We send the Medicine free and post-paid. You run no risk, save Doctors' bills and get well. Good Agents wanted. Write to-day. Address

EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., Box 2, New York.

FREE DYE!

As we wish every lady to test the strength, brilliancy, and durability of "PERFECTION" Dyes we make this liberal offer. Send 10 cents for a package of Turkey Red dye for cotton, and you will also receive a package of our new Fast Black dye for cotton and mixed goods free, for trial, if you inclose this advertisement in your letter.

W. CUSHING & CO., Dept. 10, Foxcroft, MAINE.



CARDS

See our fine Sample Book of Hidden Name Silk Rings and Calling Cards for 1896 also the Union Beau Catcher, But-ton Buster & Love Cards, with Agent's full outfit, ALL for a 2c. Stamp. BUCKEYE CARD CO., LACEYVILLE, OHIO.



WIFE

Can Not See How You Do It For the Money. Buy the Oxford Improved SINGER Sewing Machine, with a complete set of attachments and guaranteed for 10 years. Shipped anywhere on 30 days' trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded. Buy from factory, save dealers' and agents' profit. Write today for our Large Free Catalogue. OXFORD MUSE. CO., 342 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.



INCUBATORS

Our 160 page, finely illustrated Combined Poultry Guide and Catalogue will tell you what you wish to know about

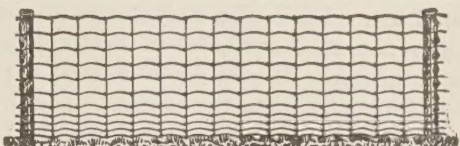
PROFITS IN POULTRY

We manufacture a complete line of Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Appliances. Guide and Catalogue 10c. (stamps or silver) Worth one Dollar. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Quincy, Ills.

WRITERS WANTED to do copying at home. Law College, Lima, O.

You Dye in 30 minutes

if you use Tonk's French Dyes. No other dyes like them. Dye cotton as permanently as wool. Our turkey red for cotton won't wash, boil or freeze out—all others will. Carpets, dresses, capes and clothing of all kinds made to look like new. No failures with Tonk's dyes; any one can use them. Send 40c. for 6 pkgs. or 10c. for one—any color. Big pay to agents. Apply now and mention this paper. FRENCH DYE CO., Vassar, Mich.



The Elephant Never Checks His Trunk

He must have it handy. For the same reason the coil of the serpent is not stowed away in the end of its tail. Like-wise(ly) the Page Fence is coiled its whole length, and is always ready for business.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



OUR POULTRY ANNUAL

and Book of Valuable Recipes, 64 large pages, contains 8 beautiful colored plates of fowls, gives description and prices of 45 varieties, with important hints on care of poultry, and pages of recipes of great value to everyone. Finest Poultry Book published for 1896. Post-paid only 10 cts. C. N. Bowers, Box 48, Dakota, Ill.

MEN AND WOMEN

Taught to make Crayon Portraits in spare hours at their homes by a new copyrighted method. Those learning my method will be furnished work by me, by which they can **EARN \$8 TO \$16 A WEEK.** particulars H. A. GRIPP, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.



DEAFNESS

and Head Noises relieved by using Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums. New scientific invention; different from all other devices. The only safe, simple, comfortable and invisible Ear Drum in the world. Helps where medical skill fails. No wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet. WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Offices: 1122 Broadway, New York.

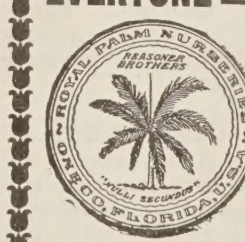


HERE AGAIN!

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY ALMANAC FOR 1896.

Its a beauty, larger and better than ever, nearly 100 pages 8x10 on best book paper. Fully illustrated with finest engravings of special design. A veritable Encyclopedia of Chicken information. Sent post-paid for only 15 cents. Address, C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 63, Freeport, Ill, U. S. A. P. S.—Incubators and Brooders. Hot water, pipe system, the best in the world, a fine 32 page Catalogue free.

EVERYONE interested in PLANTS



or Horticulture, should have our latest catalogue. New and revised. Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruit plants, Economic plants Bamboos, Aquatics, Palms, Cacti, Ferns, Succulents, Orchids, and all manner of Choice Decorative and useful Plants, trees and vines, described, illustrated and priced. Stock is forwarded safely to all parts of the world. Small orders by mail a specialty. Large specimens by express or freight. Lowest freight rates. **Special Offer**—10 Choice Palms \$1 (delivered free) or 5 of much larger size for \$1. 10 Fine Decorative Plants, \$1. Send to-day.

Reasoner Bros., Oneco, Fla., U.S.A.

DO YOU KEEP SHEEP?



Read the **AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER**, Established 14 years. Thirty-six pages devoted to Sheep Mutton and Wool. Edited by highest authorities. Elegantly illustrated. Veterinary Dept worth ten times subscription price. Send stamp for sample copy and terms to new subscribers.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER. Mention this paper. (W. W. Burch, Mgr.) Chicago, Ill. When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

THE HERBACEOUS BORDER.

If asked what half dozen plants we should think most useful to the ordinary amateur, our answer would be, phlox, sweet William, hollyhock, funkia, iris and anemone. Of course the varieties of each genera are accepted as included in this small list. Place the hollyhocks at the back, not as a wall, but in pretty, irregular groups. If you have named varieties, look sharply to the contrast of color, with the dwarfier kinds to the front. Next the tall growing phlox. What a variety we can have here! Masses of the grandest of flowers, placed in several groups together, namely, a clump of white with a space of several feet, then pink, then a bright red. Between these groups place strong plants of anemone Japonica alba and A. Japonica, then the third row (if such a term as row can be used, as there is nothing further from our wish than planting done in rows or formal in any way.

In the herbaceous border the groups of phlox for instance are planted with considerable space between each group, and naturally these large masses will extend much further than the anemones and by doing so it places the last mentioned a little to the rear, so that the iris, which is the next planted, will come at the side and front of the phlox, with sweet William, funkia and other varieties of anemones in between. In this way the whole forms a gradual blending in every way to meet our gaze, finishing in the low plants, such as anemone fulgens, which lie in between, in front and around the whole.—*Southern Florist and Gardener.*

CELERY OIL.

German distillers of essential oils have have experimented with this during the past season, producing a few pounds. It is distilled from the green leaves, possesses the powerful aromatic odor and taste of the plant, and may arouse considerable interest among manufacturers of concentrated soups and preserved meats and vegetables. It requires 100 pounds green leaves to make one pound of oil. Parsley oil is also distilled from the green leaves of the plant, but as yet has no market.—*American Agriculturist.*

HANDSOME RESIDENCES.

Those who contemplate building new dwellings will do well to consider carefully before commencing. Architectural art has made some great advancement during the past twenty years and the well planned houses of to-day are models of exterior beauty, and internal comfort and convenience. The cottage design published on another page is an excellent one, and well worthy of careful examination. Several other plans by the same architects, Geo. W. Payne & Son, have already appeared in our pages. This firm now issues a very fine portfolio of plans which, after examining, we freely recommend to our readers.

BUSINESS COMMENT.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH, be sure and get that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

DWARF CALLA.

I sent for a dwarf calla about three years ago and it has not bloomed yet. I have given it all the care I can, and it don't do well. Now I would be greatly pleased if you would tell me how to treat it.

MRS. J. O.

Farm Ridge, Ill.

Without knowing how the plant has been managed no defect in the treatment can be pointed out. In the spring as soon as the frosts are past turn the plant out of the pot and place it in a sunny part of the garden and leave it there without attention until the first of September. Then lift it and pot it, and take it in to make a new growth.

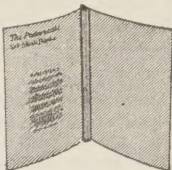
JAPANESE MAYBERRY.

Can you give any information about the so-called Japanese Golden Mayberry? Is it of any value, and is it hardy?

J. Z. W.

Fillmore, N. Y.

We have never seen this fruit, but in regard to the last part of the inquiry we will say that we have the most reliable authority for stating that the plant is not hardy in this state, not even on Long Island where it has been tried. It is presumable, therefore, that it will not prove hardy in any of the northern states. What it may do at the south, or of what value it may be if raised, can only be known when trial of it has been made there.



PADEREWSKI SELF MUSIC-BINDER
Saves sheet music from tearing and keeps it clean. Holds twelve pages. Opens flat for piano, rolls up like sheet music, firmly made, and lasts for years. Size 11x14. Try one, you will want more. 20c. postpaid.

WM. FREEMAN,
150 Nassau Street, New York.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR '96.

The Pioneer Seed Catalogue, sent for 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order—really FREE. James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Adorning the Grounds of a New Home, | 61 |
| American Gardening | 56 |
| Black Knot on Plum trees | 61 |
| Calla, Dwarf | 64 |
| Celery Oil | 64 |
| Chrysanthemums, Raising | 62 |
| Clematis Paniculata | 54 |
| Cottage Design, An Attractive | 60 |
| Currants and their Culture | 56 |
| Cyclamen Culture | 56 |
| Gardening in Colorado | 60 |
| Gooseberry, The Pearl | 58 |
| Herbaceous Border, The | 64 |
| Incubator Manual | 56 |
| Kerosene Stoves as Heaters for Plant Rooms | 63 |
| Letter Box | 57 |
| Phlox Drummondii in the Window, Achania, White Creatures in the soil of pot Plants, Violets New and Old, Shall we Plant Potatoes in the Spring? | |
| Lychnis, The | 50 |
| Mayberry, Japanese | 64 |
| Norfolk Truckers, The | 49 |
| Palm, The Date | 57 |
| Peach Growing for Market | 56 |
| Peaches, Where, Can be Grown | 59 |
| Pelargoniums, The Best Treatment for | 58 |
| Poetry, Sweet Peas | 49 |
| Morning Glories | 60 |
| Potatoes, Large Crop of Maggie Murphy | 63 |
| Pruning Trees | 58 |
| Radish, The Garden | 52 |
| Raspberry, Gault Perpetual | 56 |
| Random Shots From My Notebook | 62 |
| Residences, Handsome | 64 |
| Timber | 56 |

A CHOICE PALM CHEAP!



Palms are considered the rich man's plant, because so high-priced at the North. We grow them at a minimum of cost, and to introduce them to the general public, we will mail a fine, healthy plant—and a copy of our catalogue, which tells just how to manage Palms in the window—postpaid to any address for only 20 cts.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

Known as Australian Silk Oak (but is not a true Oak). A splendid Ferny-leaved pot plant, as decorative as a Geranium.



tive as a Palm, as hardy and easily managed as a Geranium and as graceful as a Fern. The dust, heat, and gas of living rooms has no visible effect on it, and everybody should grow it. A fine, strong plant—and a copy of our catalogue—sent postpaid for only 15 cents. Or for only 25 cents we will send both the Palm and Grevillea—and a catalogue—to any address.

FREE! Our 68 page Catalogue of Rare Florida Flowers & Fruits for 1896, with fine colored plate, mailed free to all applicants. **PIKE & ELLSWORTH, Jessamine, Fla.**

200% More Eggs
When hens are fed on **GREEN CUT BONE.**
MANN'S BONE CUTTER
will pay for itself in two months. Sent on trial. **\$5.00 BUYS ONE.** Catalogue free if name this paper.
F. W. MANN CO., Milford, Mass.

The Only **Sharpener**
That Sharpens Any **Lawn Mower**
Easy to operate, and will last 10 years. For sale by dealers or delivered. Price, \$1.00. Guaranteed, or money refunded.
EUREKA LAWN MOWER SHARPENER CO.,
258 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

Poultry Do Have

THESE DISEASES. The first is what diphtheria is to human beings, and closely allied to that disease. **Symptoms** are, sneezing like a cold; slight watering of the eyes; running at the nostrils, severe inflammation in the throat, canker, swollen head and eruptions on head and face. A breeder of fighting game fowl which from their habits, are more liable to roup than others, gives us a **TREATMENT**, which he says is a **Positively Sure Cure** for the

ROUP

By the use of

JOHNSON'S

Anodyne Liniment

Space here will not permit giving his full directions for use. Send to us for full particulars, by mail, free. It also cures all Bowel Complaints, Leg Weakness and Rheumatic Lameness like magic. Sold everywhere. Price, 35c., 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express paid. Pamphlet free. **L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.**

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

MONEY IN PEAS

IF **YOU PLANT THE RIGHT SEEDS**

My New Seed Book tells all about the best varieties of Peas and Everything of interest in the Seed Line; how to grow them for profit, etc. **FREE** if you send a postal to-day, mention this paper.

H. W. BUCKBEE

Rockford Seed Farms
ROCKFORD, ILLS.

P. O. Box 205.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.